

## ATTACHMENT - SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

*Please replace the paragraph at page 13, lines 18-20 with the following amended paragraph.*

With reference to figure 4a and 4b there are shown schematical representations of slats of other cross-sectional shapes according to the present invention. Numerous other shapes would of cause-course also fall within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

*Please replace the paragraphs from page 13, line 34 to page 14, line 24 with the following amended paragraphs.*

With reference to figure 5 there is now shown a schematic representation of a first embodiment of a lift- and tilt mechanism 30 for use in the venetian blind according to the invention for controlling a single pair of lift- and tilt cords. This mechanism is attached to a housing 31 mounted for instance in the upper portion of a window opening or in the ceiling. The main components of the venetian blind according to the invention comprise a longitudinally extending shaft 33, which can be common for a number - typically two - of lift- and tilt mechanisms, although separate shafts 33 for each of a plurality of lift- and tilt mechanisms could also be envisaged, each being provided with suitable drive means, such as a motor designated by reference numeral 34. In the first of these cases synchronisation of the lift- and tilt mechanisms are ascertained through application of a common drive shaft but in the latter case means for synchronisation of the different lift- and tilt mechanisms may be necessary. According to the embodiment shown in figure-4 figure 5 at least a part of the shaft 33 is hollow for accommodation of the motor 34 within the shaft, but other arrangements of motors and drive means connecting the shaft 33 and the drive shaft bearing 35 of the motor 34 could also be used without constituting a departure from the lift- and tilt mechanism according to the present invention. In the embodiment shown the drive shaft bearing 35 of the motor is attached to the abovementioned housing 31.

Around the shaft 33 there is provided a tubular member 36 dimensioned for rotation with the shaft 33 and for axial displacement over a predetermined longitudinal distance of the shaft 33, this displacement being indicated by the arrow C in figures 4-and-5 and 6. The combined rotation with the shaft 33 and simultaneous displacement hereon is obtained according to this embodiment of the lift- and tilt mechanism by engagement between an engagement means 37 extending radially inward from the tubular member 36 and into engagement with a longitudinal channel 38 provided in the shaft 33. The tubular member 36 is mounted for rotation relative to the housing 31 by means of an appropriate bearing 40, which is only shown schematically in figures 4-and-5 and 6.

*Please replace the paragraph at page 16, lines 15-32 with the following amended paragraph.*

Referring to figure 7b there is shown a schematic representation of details of the tilt mechanism according to the invention. The tilt cords 191 and 192 of the venetian blind are attached to substantially diametrically opposite points 56 and 57 respectively on the tilt member 42 and wound around the tilt member (accommodated in a groove 52 provided in the tilt member between a main portion 54 hereof and a collar 53, although this is not apparent from figure 7b). Thus a rotation of the tilt member 42, which according to this embodiment of the tilt mechanism takes place over an angular range of approximately 360 degrees, corresponding either to contact between the tongue 48 and the abutment 50 or to contact between the tongue 49 and the abutment 51 (hidden behind the abutment 50 in figure 7b) makes one of the tilt cords 191 move for instance in a downward direction and the other tilt cord 192 move in an upward direction. The slats 2 attached to the tilt cords thus undergo a tilting movement. By proper choice of the ratio between the diameter of the tilt house 41 and the width of the slats 2 it is thus possible to make the slats 2 tilt between a first, substantially vertical position I and the opposite, also substantially vertical position II as shown in figure-6e 7b. The angular tilt range of the slats 2 can be changed either by changing the diameter of the tilt house 41 or by changing the positions of the abutments 50, 51, thereby preventing the tilt member 42 from undergoing substantially a full 360 degrees rotation.

*Please replace the paragraph at page 17, lines 15-25 with the following amended paragraph.*

An alternative embodiment of the lift- and tilt mechanism according to the invention is shown in figure 8. According to this embodiment, the lift- and tilt mechanisms are provided on the drive shaft 33 in the form of separate mechanisms remote from each other. According to figure 8 the tilt mechanism 62-58 is furthermore designed to operate both pairs of tilt cords 19, although it would also be possible to provide tilt mechanisms for each of the pairs of tilt cords as described previously. The lift mechanisms shown in figure 8 are of the embodiment comprising threads to accommodate the lift cords, either of the single-thread or double-thread type as described previously, although a mechanism without threads could also in principle be used. Furthermore, other housings (not shown) for closing the open region(s) of the threads and for protecting the tubular member and the lift cords wound around this may be provided as previously discussed.

*Please replace the paragraph at page 17, line 32 to page 18, line 11 with the following amended paragraph.*

Referring now to figure 9, there is shown an the alternative embodiment 58 of the tilt mechanism 58 according to the invention provided with the double-stop function mentioned previously. The tilt mechanism is supported by a stationary bearing 59 and comprises a tilt drum 60 mounted for rotation with the drive shaft 33, for instance by means of a suitable slot and key arrangement 70. Around the tilt drum is provided a tilt member 61 cut up longitudinally by a slit 62 for facilitating radial expansion/compression of the tilt member. Two abutment means 63 are provided proximate to said slit, i.e. at either circumferential end of the tilt member. In the embodiment of a tilt mechanism previously described, these abutment means would have been brought into engagement with a stationary abutment means for instance provided on the stationary bearing, but according to the embodiment shown in figure 9 engagement takes place

between either of these abutment means 63 and a tongue 65 provided on a rotatable abutment ring 64, rotating around the tilt drum 60. When either of the first abutment means 63 during rotation of the tilt member 61 is brought into engagement with the tongue 65, rotation of the tilt member 61 continues until an end face 67 provided on either end of an abutment portion 66 on the rotational abutment ring is brought into engagement with a stationary abutment means 68 provided at a suitable place on the stationary bearing 59.